

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a drug selected from the group consisting of chlordiazepoxide, betahistine, clonidine, testosterone, a conjugated estrogen, an estrogen ester, estradiol, an estradiol ester, ethinyl estradiol, an ethinyl estradiol ester and hyoscyamine,

wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

2. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than  $10^9$  particles per second.

3. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 2, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than  $10^{10}$  particles per second.

4.-33. (cancelled)

34. (currently amended) A method of producing a drug selected from the group consisting of chlordiazepoxide, betahistine, clonidine, testosterone, a conjugated estrogen, an estrogen ester, estradiol, an estradiol ester, ethinyl estradiol, an ethinyl estradiol ester and hyoscyamine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer of containing the drug, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the drug, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 10% drug degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of less than 5 microns.

35. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than  $10^9$  particles per second.

36. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 35, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed at a rate greater than  $10^{10}$  particles per second.

37.-66. (cancelled)

67. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

68. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

69. (currently amended) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 68 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 ~~and to~~ about 3 microns.

70. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

71. (currently amended) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1 70, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

72. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

73. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is chlordiazepoxide.

74. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein

the drug is betahistine.

75. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is clonidine.

76. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is testosterone.

77. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is a conjugated estrogen.

78. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is an estrogen ester.

79. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is estradiol.

80. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is an estradiol ester.

81. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is ethinyl estradiol.

82. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is an ethinyl estradiol ester.

83. (previously presented) The condensation aerosol according to Claim 1, wherein the drug is hyoscyamine.

84. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of 0.1 to 5 microns.

85. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of less than 3 microns.

86. (currently amended) The method according to Claim 85 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

87. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 5% drug degradation products by weight.

88. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 87, wherein the condensation aerosol is characterized by less than 2.5% drug degradation products by weight.

89. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the solid support is a metal foil.

90. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is chlordiazepoxide.

91. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is betahistine.

92. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is clonidine.

93. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is testosterone.

94. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is a conjugated estrogen.

95. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is an estrogen ester.

96. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is estradiol.

97. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is an estradiol ester.

98. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is ethinyl estradiol.

99. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is an ethinyl estradiol ester.

100. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 34, wherein the drug is hyoscyamine.

101. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of chlordiazepoxide, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing chlordiazepoxide, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlordiazepoxide, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlordiazepoxide degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

102. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of betahistine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing betahistine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of betahistine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% betahistine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

103. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of clonidine, wherein

the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing clonidine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clonidine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clonidine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

104. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of testosterone, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing testosterone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of testosterone, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% testosterone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

105. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of a conjugated estrogen, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the conjugated estrogen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the conjugated estrogen, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% conjugated estrogen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

106. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of an estrogen ester, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the estrogen ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the estrogen ester, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estrogen ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

107. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of estradiol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing estradiol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of estradiol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estradiol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

108. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of an estradiol ester, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the estradiol ester,

on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the estradiol ester, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estradiol ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

109. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of ethinyl estradiol, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing ethinyl estradiol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of ethinyl estradiol, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ethinyl estradiol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

110. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of an ethinyl estradiol ester, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing the ethinyl estradiol ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the ethinyl estradiol ester, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ethinyl estradiol ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

111. (previously presented) A condensation aerosol for delivery of hyoscyamine, wherein the condensation aerosol is formed by heating a thin layer containing hyoscyamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of hyoscyamine, and condensing the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% hyoscyamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

112. (previously presented) A method of producing chlordiazepoxide in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing chlordiazepoxide, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of chlordiazepoxide, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% chlordiazepoxide degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

113. (previously presented) A method of producing betahistine in an aerosol form

comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing betahistine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of betahistine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% betahistine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

114. (previously presented) A method of producing clonidine in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing clonidine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of clonidine, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% clonidine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

115. (previously presented) A method of producing testosterone in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing testosterone, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of testosterone, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% testosterone degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

116. (previously presented) A method of producing a conjugated estrogen in an aerosol form comprising:

a. heating a thin layer containing the conjugated estrogen, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the conjugated estrogen, and

b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% conjugated estrogen degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

117. (previously presented) A method of producing an estrogen ester in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing the estrogen ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the estrogen ester, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estrogen ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

118. (previously presented) A method of producing estradiol in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing estradiol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of estradiol, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estradiol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

119. (previously presented) A method of producing an estradiol ester in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing the estradiol ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the estradiol ester, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% estradiol ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

120. (previously presented) A method of producing ethinyl estradiol in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing ethinyl estradiol, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of ethinyl estradiol, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ethinyl estradiol degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

121. (previously presented) A method of producing an ethinyl estradiol ester in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing the ethinyl estradiol ester, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of the ethinyl estradiol ester, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% ethinyl estradiol ester degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.

122. (previously presented) A method of producing hyoscyamine in an aerosol form comprising:

- a. heating a thin layer containing hyoscyamine, on a solid support, to produce a vapor of hyoscyamine, and
- b. providing an air flow through the vapor to form a condensation aerosol characterized by less than 5% hyoscyamine degradation products by weight, and an MMAD of about 0.2 to about 3 microns.